

The Mason's Duty.

To stretch the liberal hand,
O'er misery's wretched strand,
To cheer the heart of sadness—
To dry the orphan's tear
And soothe the heart that's broken,
To breathe in sorrow's ear
Kind words, in kindness spoken:
This is the Mason's duty—
A Mason's bounden duty—
This rears the Mason's heart;
In wisdom, strength, and beauty.

To practice virtue's law,
With fervency and freedom,
And in her noble cause
Advance where'er she lead 'em,
To curb the headlong course
Of passion's fire, and
And bend its stubborn force
To reason's mild dominion,
This is the Mason's duty,
In wisdom, strength, and beauty.

To shield a brother's fame
From envy and detraction,
And prove that truth's our aim
In spirit, and action;
To trust in God through all
The danger and temptation,
Which to his lot may fall,
In trial and probation:
This is the Mason's duty,
A Mason's bounden duty—
This rears the Mason's heart;
In wisdom, strength, and beauty.

For the Herald.

Contributions from the What Not Club.

No. 6.

The Benevolence of the Age—Money Making.

The benevolence of the age is remarkable. Judging from the great number of schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the human race, one might suppose that soon all the ills that flesh is heir to would be utterly exterminated, and the grand millennial reign of universal peace and happiness be ushered in. But, strange to say, the world grows no better. New quack-salves, with new remedies for the old diseases, continually take the place of the old as they leave this stage of being and go on to their reward. Whenever one humbug explodes another is sure to take its place, more beautiful and glowing in its colors, and more resplendent in its promises. We love to be humbugged; we love to have our fancies tickled with promises which, our common sense tells us, are utterly baseless and futile. When we read in the papers that Mr. J. Smith, of 170 Broadway, N. Y., promises to give us a watch and chain worth sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents for the trifling cost of four dollars, the temptation is almost irresistible to send on the money, when we know that the whole thing is a bare faced lie. When some political quack-salver, like the Rev. Harriett Beecher, for instance, tells us that such and such a thing is the sum of all villainies, and that, were it removed, the golden age would come again, our hearts take fire with the glowing prospect and we are satisfied no more till the thing is done. But when the thing is done we find at last that the Ethiopian cannot change his skin nor the leopard his spots, and that, with all our white washing, the nigger is a nigger still. I would not have my readers suppose that I think it impossible to improve the condition of the human race. I know that there is, somewhere, a remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. But that remedy is not to be found in the abolition of slavery; in Maine liquor laws, or in any other one idea panacea. Where it is my reader must discover for himself. He can find it if he tries; he will find too, that there is no quackery about it, but that it is sure. I have been moved to these remarks by perusing the following letter, which was handed to me, a few days ago, by a friend. I think, if more would follow his example, that the effect would be beneficial. Certainly it is impossible to think of any species of race as more bare-faced and palpable than this of J. J. Smith and others of like character, and yet men suffer themselves to be gulled daily by just such. One operation is not sufficient. Time and again the process is repeated, and time and again the same green ones are caught. I have written more seriously than I intended. My intention was to treat the subject lightly, but it would not be so treated, and, in spite of myself, my pen has written words that I never intended. So be it. If any one should be induced by what I have written, not to invest in any of these humbug money making schemes, doubtless my pen will dance more gaily over the paper the next time I write, rejoicing that good has been done.

Read my friend's letter,

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NEWBERRY, S. C., April 5th, 1866.

J. J. Smith & Co., 170 Broadway, N. Y.:

I received, a few days ago, the enclosed tickets from you. The articles named there-in are worth, according to your own showing, sixty-five dollars and seventy-five cents, which I can get by sending you four dollars, certainly very cheap. Now, as I am needing money more than watches and diamonds, I have concluded to return you the tickets and ask you to send me, say twenty dollars in greenbacks therefor, which, added to the price of the tickets, makes twenty-four dollars for a watch and chain worth sixty odd. I think you ought to be glad to do this as it will be a saving to you of forty odd dollars.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience, and believe me, ever yours

Very respectfully,

C. C. C.

P. S. An institution similar to yours has just opened in this town, at which we can get any thing we want for one dollar and a quarter.

In speaking of the matter to me, my friend C. C. C., stated that, when he heard from J. J. Smith & Co., 170 Broadway, N. Y., again, and received that twenty dollars, he would certainly publish the fact to the world, so that others, knowing thereof, and seeing their good works, might go and do likewise. So note it be.

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An Indian out West was heard to make the following remark on seeing one of our fashionable (hooped) ladies: "Ugh! much wigwag."

Our Situation.

No. 5.

It is stated in our newspapers that A. H. Stephens has given it as his opinion that the labor of the negro will be more profitable this year, than it will be in any year after this. This opinion is based upon the assumed principle that the more ignorant races will at first be disposed to exert themselves faithfully; but when they see that many years must elapse before they can acquire wealth and much property, and consequent respectability growing out of a competency and intelligence, most of them will despair of elevating themselves above their present condition and gradually sink into a state much below the one they now fill. If this be so, and we do not pretend to contravert it, it is manifest that the negro must work better and more faithfully in his employments now, than he has ever heretofore done, if he desires to control the labor of the country. Upon this control depends his elevation, and not only his elevation in the scale of society, but his actual preservation in being. If he is idle he will not obtain employment. Competition will come in and drive him from the soil he is accustomed to cultivate. When this takes place, if he will not exert himself more vigorously than ever, but sets down to idleness, he is preparing the way for his extinction.

It would be a lamentable result to see four millions of human beings, just having emerged upon a career of freedom, losing all the benefits which would flow from that state. But it is true, and it is a truth that cannot be gainsaid, that no good is worth having which does not require perpetual vigilance to preserve it. Hence the emancipation of the slave does require industry, exertion and economy to keep the freedom in that state in which he is placed by the law which has released him from the service of his former owner. There is scarcely any former owner of slaves, who would not anxiously desire to see his former slaves, and not only them but all others, do well, but would aid them in the work of improvement. This requires co-operation on the part of the freedmen—and if they will only do their duty, they will receive that aid from intelligence which will enable them to prosper.

The opinion of Mr. Stephens is based upon the idea that the negro stimulated by the novelty of the new situation he fills, will at first exert himself more than he will subsequently when he sees that at a long time must elapse before he can reach the elevated position of the white man—even if it is possible for him ever to attain it. No matter what the theoretical views of men may be on this subject, yet it is the part of wise and judicious men to place such inducements before the freedmen as to induce them, if possible, to act worthy of freedom. Liberty is not idleness, nor licentiousness—it is directly the opposite of these vices; and it is a fact that no individual who indulges in such vices, will ever be respectable or intelligent—and it is equally sure that no people can become a people worthy of being noticed in the family of nations, unless they act upon the principles of honor and good faith. These principles exclude everything derogatory to the moral status of a people. Nations and people must act upon, and be governed by the principles of rectitude. There cannot be one rule for one nation or people, which does not equally apply to all nations and people.

Such are some of the general principles which embrace all nations, no matter what their condition may be. They have been suggested by the facts stated in the commencement of this number. They are important and worthy of attention, and are applicable to us, in our present condition, as they have been, or will be hereafter on any occasion.

MACON.

A POWERFUL LETTER.—An elderly lady and gentleman were riding a few days ago in an omnibus. Opposite to them sat a pleasant looking young lady with a fine noble, chubby, crowing, bulky of a boy in her lap. Conversation arose between the two parties. A steampship from Chagres had just arrived, and the good looking lady with the chubby juvenile wished to know the news, remarking that her husband had been away fifteen months that day, and she was anxious to hear from him. And then the good looking young lady proceeded to indulge in a long and pathetic dissertation on the discomfort and annoyance of wives when husbands go off and stay so long from their homes.

"True woman," remarked the elderly gentleman, who had never known the pride and pleasure of paternity, "but then, that little fellow must be a great pleasure and comfort to you," chucking at the same time, the jolly little fellow under the chin, who crowed and swelled and started at the old gentleman's spectacles; "a remarkable fine boy—what might be his age madam?"

"Just three months, sir," replied the proud young mother.

"Three months!" replied the elderly gentleman, "I thought you said your husband had been away fifteen months."

The good looking lady blushed very deeply, but soon recovering from the momentary confusion and remembering herself she ejaculated, "Oh, but he has with me!"

What lady is fond of giving? Jenny Rosely.

What lady is good to eat with her? Olive Oil.

What lady is made to carry burdens? Ella Fant.

What lady preaches in the pulpit? Minnie Str.

What lady does everybody desire? Ann U. ly.

What lady is acquainted with surgery? Ann Atomy.

What lady lived in Noah's time? Ann T. Diluvian.

What lady is fond of debate? Polly Tish-an.

What lady paints portraits? Minnie Ture.

A DELICATE QUESTION.—A bashful and rather green young fellow invited a young lady to attend a ball with him one night last summer. The invitation was accepted, and the couple appeared at the ball. After dancing for some time, "greeny" saw his partner sitting in one corner of the room, all alone. Now was his chance. So he walked up to where the lady was sitting, and sat down beside her. All well so far; but the bashful fellow was at a loss for something to say. He flattered about considerably, and was sweating profusely. Finally, taking hold of his wilted collar, he commenced conversation thus: "It's powerful warm in this room; my shirt's wet, ain't yours?" His partner blushed, said nothing, but took aim for the next dance.

CORLIS' FOOT HAN.—The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier tells an amusing story of some ladies and gents of that place, who were taking a social walk near the cemetery, when a ghost appeared. They all ran, but one sturdy woman of the strong minded class, who stood her ground till the ghost got to her. She then thrust out the light of day, and a mischievous fellow who had heard of the project of walking about graveyards discussed and hid himself to give the party a fright. She led him back to the house, and in reply to the questions that poured in upon her, said: "Can't fool me; I've seen too many men in sheets to be frightened by them."

THE PRIZE OF BEAUTY.—Last week, says the Newburyport Herald, a company of glass blowers closed a series of entertainments, with a prize of a glass bird—a very handsome present to the handsomest lady in the hall. A committee of two gentlemen was appointed to decide who the fair woman should be. After a careful survey of the company they decided upon a lady of African descent, having black curls and black eyes, with a skin of the same color, and escorted her to the room for the presentation.

GRANT'S ONLY JOKE.—The only joke that Lieut. Gen. Grant was ever known to perpetrate, was one day during his campaign in Mississippi, when the rebel Gen. Winter was coming up to attack one of the wings of his army, when the commander-in-chief happened to be himself present. "Gentlemen," said Grant, quickly knocking the ashes from his cigar, and looking around at the officers near him, "you see a severe Winter approaching, and I advise you to have the boys keep up a good fire!"

"A respectable old Irish lady" in Montreal, recently withdrew seventy dollars from the savings bank, in aid of the Irish cause, and, waiting to put it in a "safe place" she took it to the proprietor of a menagerie, who deposited it for her in the lion's den.

Boston gent gives lady 11 cent in a crowded car. In a few moments says to lady, "Did you smoke?" Started lady says, "No!" Boston gent says, "Excuse me. Thought you said 'Thank-ee.'"

General Sherman, after his recent Texan tour, stated his opinion succinctly and forcibly, as follows: "If I owned it—I and Texas, I would rent Texas, and live at the other place." Rather heavy on the "Lone Star" State.

An exchange says that recently a lady, speaking of the gathering of the lawyers to dedicate a new court house, said she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly lie."

"So you are going to keep house, are you?" said an elderly maiden to a blushing bride. "Yes," was the reply. "Going to have a girl, I suppose?"

The newly made wife colored, and then quickly responded that she "really didn't know whether it would be a girl or a boy."

A woman named Eva Glance, eighty years old, was brought up before a court in Philadelphia charged with assaulting Mira Callender, seventy eight years old.

A Miss Adams, of Danville, Virginia, a mature damsel of seventy-eight, is cutting her fourth set of teeth.

Charleston Advertisements.

WINTHROP B. WILLIAMS,

FORMERLY CALDWELL, BLAKELY & CO.

COTTON FACTOR

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No 12, Accommodation Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Refers to Curwile & McCargill, who are authorized to make advances upon Cotton consigned to him.

May 2, 1866.

MILLS' HOUSE,

CORNER QUEEN AND MEETING STREETS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS popular and well-known house is now fully open for the reception of visitors, having been recently refurnished with new and elegant furniture throughout; and offers to the traveler, as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, accommodations and conveniences not to be equalled by any North or South. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

Rates of board, per day, \$1; Board per month as may be agreed on.

JOSEPH PURCELL,

Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE,

256, In the bend of King-street

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE IS now open for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders.

Mrs. A. J. KENNEDY. Mrs. L. A. RUFF.

Feb. 13, 7-10.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

MRS. H. S. GRAYSON,

No. 75 BROAD STREET,

Second door West of Guard House.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

March 28, 1866.

Greenville & Columbia R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Columbia, April 18th, 1866.

ON and after FRIDAY, the 13th instant, the Passenger Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) until further notice as follows:

Leave Columbia at 7:00 A. M.

" " " 11:00 " "

" " " 12:30 P. M.

" " " 6:00 " "

" " " 8:10 " "

" " " 9:00 " "

Leave Greenville at 4:20 A. M.

" " " 5:30 " "

" " " 7:45 " "

" " " 1:10 " "

Arrive at Columbia at 2:55 P. M.

" " " 7:00 " "

A liberal reduction has been made on through fare, the distance by railroad having been increased, and the stages being under the control of the Company. 50 pounds baggage only allowed to a whole seat—all over to be charged extra.

J. B. LASSALLE,

General Superintendent.

April 25

THROUGH ROUTE NORTH,

VIA CHARLOTTE AND GREENSBORO,

N. C. AND DANVILLE AND RICHMOND, VA.

STAGES leave Columbia, S. C., daily, connecting with Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad:

Arrive at Charlotte, N. C. 2:30 p. m.

Leave Charlotte " " " 3:00 p. m.

Arrive at Greensboro, N. C. 10:00 p. m.

Leave Greensboro " " " 10:20 p. m.

Arrive at Richmond, Va. 3:15 p. m.

the following day, connecting with evening trains for Washington and all the Northern cities.

Close connections made, and no delay on this route. Nearest and best route North.

J. FITZ JAMES, Agent,

April 18, 1866.

Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

OFFICE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH R. R. COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1866.

ON Thursday, the 20th instant, this Road will be open to Whitehall, 43 miles from Charleston. On and after that date the Schedule of the Passenger Trains will be as follows:

Leave Whitehall Depot, in Charleston, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6:30 A. M.

Arrive at Charleston same days at 6:50 P. M.

Unlabeled passengers are made for carrying Freight at Green Pond and Whitehall, consignees at these Stations will be required to receive their Freight upon the arrival of the train.

H. S. HAINES,

Engineer and Superintendent.

May 2.

NOTICE.

OFFICE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT, CHARLESTON & SAVANNAH R. R. COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1866.

ON Saturday the 24th inst., this Road will be open to Ashop, 36 miles from Charleston. Passengers will leave Whitehall Depot at 7:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, as heretofore. Freight will be received daily between 8 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

H. S. HAINES,

Engineer and Superintendent.

April 18, 1866.

Notice to Shippers.

THE Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company is now prepared to transport FREIGHTS between Columbia and Charlotte, and all depots on their line of road.

Freights consigned to their agents at either place will be forwarded promptly, at the rate of \$1.50 per hundred pounds, including all charges for the entire distance.

Through freight must be pre-paid.

Through freight from Columbia to Winchester, 75 cents per hundred pounds, and to Chester, \$1.15 per hundred pounds. Be sure and make through freight "Care Railroad Agent."

April 23, 1866. JAS. ANDERSON, Supt.

Gen. Supt's Office, C. & S. C. R.R.,

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4, 1866.

THIS Road is now completed to Doko, and Passenger and Freight Trains running as follows:

Leave Charlotte (on arrival of the North Carolina train) at 10:00 p. m.

Arrive at Doko at 6:30 " "

Leave Doko at 5:00 a. m.

Arrive at Charlotte at 2:30 p. m.

April 11, 1866. JAS. ANDERSON, Supt.

Schedule on Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

ON and after Thursday, the 23d inst., the trains will leave Spartanburg, S. C., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 A. M., and reach Shelton at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leave Shelton at 3 P. M., and arrive at Spartanburg, S. C., at 7:30 P. M.

Passengers can now go through to Columbia in one day and return in one day—stages, hacks and wagons connecting between the two roads.

THOMAS B. JETER,

President Spartanburg and Union Railroad.

Unionville, S. C., March 29, 1866.

April 11, 1866.

Office S. & U. Railroad Company,

UNIONVILLE, March 29, 1866.

MESSES. MONTGOMERY & SHIVERS have made arrangements with the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company to transport freight between Columbia, S. C., and Shelton, the present terminus of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. Their charges will be one dollar per hundred pounds. I would recommend them as safe and reliable carriers.

Freights can be consigned to them at the depots in Columbia and at Shelton, S. & U. R. R. THOMAS B. JETER,

President S. & U. R. R.

April 18, 1866.

Northeastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, NORTHEASTERN RAIL ROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1866.

ON and after Monday next, the 16th inst., the Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

Leave Charleston at 6:00 A. M.

Arrive Florence at 12:40 P. M.

Leave Florence at 1:45 A. M.

Arrive at Charleston at 4:45 P. M.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.

April 23, 1866.

Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD, CHERAW, April 12, 1866.

FROM Monday next, the 16th instant, and until further notice, the Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

Leave Cheraw on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 A. M.

Leave Florence on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 1:15 P. M.

These trains can connect with the trains on the Northeastern Rail Road to and from Charleston, and with the Wilmington and Manchester trains to and from Wilmington.

S. S. SOLOMONS, Superintendent.

April 25, 1866.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1866.

THE WEEKLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAIN upon the Camden Branch of this Road will leave Kingsville every Wednesday, after the arrival of the up Passenger Train, commencing on Wednesday, 24 May. Returning will leave Camden on Thursday, every Thursday, and will connect at Kingsville with the Train for Charleston.

Freight tarabore Road will only be received on Mondays.

H. T. PEAKE,

General Superintendent.

April 2, 1866.

South Carolina Railroad.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26, 1866.

ON and after April 28th, 1866, the PASSENGER TRAINS will leave and arrive as follows:

Leave Columbia at 6:00